

38427  
S/064/62/000/005/002/002  
B144/B138

18.8300

AUTHORS: Labutin, A. L., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Mal'shina, L. P., Dmitriyeva, V. P.

TITLE: Corrosion of steels in butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1962, 67-68

TEXT: The studies were undertaken in connection with the production of rubber by emulsion polymerization of commercial butyl acrylate (I) (containing 1 % of hydroquinone and 0.12-3.0 % of acrylic acid) and 97 % acrylonitrile (II). The corrosion of carbon steel Cr.3 (St.3), chromium steel X13 (Kh13) and Ni-Cr steel 1X18N9T (1Kh18N9T) was studied at room and working temperatures in the liquid and gas phases and at the interface. (I) St.3 can be used with standard I, but if the acrylic acid concentration exceeds 3 % 1Kh18N9T should be used. In a 100-hr test at 98°C in aqueous solutions of acrylic acid (3.0-0.1 % by weight) the corrosion rate of St.3 was from 4.88 to 22.55 mm/year, but 1Kh18N9T was resistant. Except for the Ni-Cr steel, agitation increased the corrosion rate. (II) Commercial II is neutral and noncorrosive, but becomes acid and

Card 1/2

Corrosion of steels in butyl...

S/064/62/000/005/002/002  
B144/B138

slightly corrosive when boiled or agitated. Normally St.3 can be used; with high-purity products, however, Ni-Cr or Cr steels are recommended for precision parts. Further tests revealed that even corrosion-resistant steels are affected, if they are only in contact with the vapor. This can be prevented by greasing. 1Kh18N9T proved to be fully resistant. The polymerization was not affected. There are 4 tables.

Card 2/2

S/064/62/000/001/008/008  
B110/B138

AUTHOR: Labutin, A. L.

TITLE: Scientific-technological conference on the prevention of  
corrosion in aggressive media

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1962, 75 - 76

TEXT: Between November 29, and December 1, 1961, a conference was held on the prevention of corrosion in aggressive media, in the Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy (LDNTP) (Leningrad House of Scientific-technological Propaganda). It was convened by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev), Leningradskoye otdeleniye VKhO im. Mendeleyeva (Leningrad Department of the VKhO imeni Mendeleyev), Leningradskiy sovnarkhoz (Leningrad sovnarkhoz), and LDNTP. It was attended by 230 persons including 80 representatives from foreign scientific research and planning organizations, and representatives from the chemical industry. A. I. Marev, deputy director of the VNIISK re-

Card 1/3

Scientific-technological...

S/064/62/000/001/008/008  
B110/B138

ported on the electrochemical behavior and corrosion of metals in anodic and chemical passivation, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Kařpova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)) reported on the importance of the potentiostatic method for the passivation and depassivation by halide ions. S. A. Balezin (GPI im. V. I. Lenina (GPI imeni V. I. Lenin)) dealt with inhibitors, that by Ye. I. Litvinova (LTI im. Lensoveta (LTI imeni Lensovet)) gave examples of corrosion of chemical apparatus, Yu. A. Archakov and I. D. Grebeshkov (.VNIIneftekhim) dealt with the hydrogen corrosion of chromium alloy steels (600°C, 400 - 800 atm). A. A. Babakov, Ye. I. Kareva, and Ye. V. Zotova (Institut kachestvennykh staley TsNIChermet (Institute of Quality steels TsNIChermet)) reported on low-nickel steels which were found suitable for apparatus in contact with acids, according to studies conducted by the NIIKhimash, GIAP, NIUIF, and VNIISK. Ye. A. Borisova talked about the use of Ti alloys for apparatus and A. B. Yanovskaya (VNIISK) about the behaviour of Ti alloys in aggressive media. I. D. Nefedova, Ye. A. Kamenska, Yu. M. Ivanov and A. A. Somova (GIAP and Giredmet) reported on new corrosion resistant alloys of Ti, Zr, and other rare metals. Ti + 0.5% Sn in 60 - 90% CH<sub>3</sub>COOH, Ti + 2% Nb in

Card 2/3

Scientific-technological...

S/064/62/000/001/008/008  
B110/B138

60 - 85% HCOOH, and 35 - 56% HNO<sub>3</sub> (200°C), Ti + 2% Ta in HCOOH, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, Ti + 30% Mo in HCOOH, HCl, and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> showed best corrosion resistance. V. A. Toropov and A. N. Krutikov (NIIKhimash) discussed the use of duplex metals, A. Ya. Shapiro (LTI imeni Lensovet) Cr - Ni and Cr - Ni - Mo steel linings, I. Ya. Klinov (MIKhM) the use of polymers, G. Ya. Vorob'yeva (VNIISK) the use of fluorocarbon elastomers, L. P. Mal'shina (VNIISK) reported on liquid nairit developed by the VNIISK and Yerevanskiy zavod SK im. S. M. Kirova (Yerevan Synthetic Rubber Plant imeni S. M. Kirov). A. L. Labutin and N. S. Fedorova (VNIISK) self-vulcanizing liquid thiokol, L. P. Raspopova on thiokol latex, Yu. V. Bryantseva (Voronezhskiy zavod SK (Voronezh Rubber Plant) talked about ebonite linings. G. A. Maksudov (NIUIF) reported on self-vulcanizing glue, R. S. Roskina and E. A. Zitar (VNIIG) talked about asbovinyl coatings, K. G. Bergman (NIUIF) reported on refractory concrete, and L. Z. Zasukhina (LTI imeni Lensovet) on enamel coatings. ✓

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4027701

S/0276/64/000/002/BC84/BC85

SOURCE: RZh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 2B465

AUTHOR: Labutin, A. L.; Zubova, O. A.

TITLE: Some new things in the field of non-metallic coatings for chemical apparatus

CITED SOURCE: Sb. materialov Konferentsii po bor'be s korroziyey. Gor'kiy, 1962, 75-90

TOPIC TAGS: anti-corrosion coating, chemical apparatus, nairit, low-molecular polychloroprene, solvent, carbon black, magnesium oxide, vulcanizing agent, shipbuilding, thiokol, aging, oil, kerosene, fluoro-plastic, gas-flame dusting, zinc oxide

TRANSLATION: The paper describes a number of new polymer materials used as anti-corrosion coatings in the chemical and other branches of industry, as well as various kinds of equipment for applying them to the surfaces of tubes and apparatus and for welding vinylplastic sheets. A rubberizing compound of liquid nairit, consisting of low-molecular polychloroprene, solvent, carbon black,

1/3

Card

ACCESSION NR: AR4027701

magnesium and zinc oxide as vulcanizing agents and vulcanization accelerators, is applied in several layers to the cleaned and defatted metallic surface on a chlorine-nairit base by brushing, spraying, dipping or pouring. To protect chemical apparatus, the thickness of the coat is 1.5--2 mm; for abrasive wear, 2.5--3mm. After a 3-day exposure to air in order to volatilize the solvent, the coat is vulcanized in a closed drying chamber for 20--24 hours at 100C. Coats of liquid nairit 0.5 mm thick have no pores and are impermeable to water, have satisfactory resistance to oil, alcohol, gasoline, sea water, transformer oil, 10% hydrochloric acid, 65% sulfuric acid and other chemicals. Under protracted action of water and corrosion-active media nairit coatings can be exposed to temperatures up to 70C. It is planned to manufacture various sealing fittings protected by nairit instead of bronze. In shipbuilding, liquid nairit can be used to protect propellers, condensers and other parts operating in sea water. Protective coatings with a liquid thiokol base are applied in one layer of the required thickness to a metal surface primed with chlorine-nairit or covered with VTUR, K-50 or 88-H sizing, by means of a spatula or trowel. Thiokol coatings are distinguished by high resistance to the atmosphere and are durable in aqueous solutions of salts, sea water and other organic solvents. They age gradually in storage and can be exposed for a long time to the air and

12/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4027701

aqueous solutions at temperatures up to 70C (briefly up to 100C) and to oil and kerosene to 25-30 degrees higher. Thiokol coatings require no heat treatment. The paper also discusses studies on obtaining fluoro-plastic coatings from steel by the method of gas-flame dusting, etc. Nine illustrations. L. Kamionskiy,

DATE ACQ: 24Mar64

SUB CODE: CH, MA

ENCL: 00

3/3

Card



LABUTIN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'SHINA, L.P.; DMITRIYEVA, V.P.

Corrosion of steels in butyl acrylate and nitrile of acrylic  
acid. Khim.prom. no.5:373-374 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Steel—Corrosion)  
(Acrylic acid)

DOLGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; LABUTIN, A.L.; LEHEDEV, N.S.[deceased];  
BABAYAN, Sh.A.; MAL'SHINA, L.P.; BOLTAYEVA, M.F., red.;  
KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

["Etinol" lacquer] Lak etinol'. Moskva, Goskhimizdat,  
1963. 66 p. (Korroziya v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i  
sposoby zashchity, no.19) (MIRA 16:10)  
(Lacquers and lacquering) (Acetylene compounds)

UDYMA, Petr Grigor'yevich; SAGALAYEV, G.V., red.; BAKLANOV, N.A., red.;  
BAYTIN, I.A., red.; KLINOV, I.Ya., red.; ~~LABUTIN, A.I.~~ red.;  
TREBUKOV, P.D., red.; VEKSER, A.A., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G.,  
tekhn.red.

[Corrosion-resistant pipelines made of nonmetallic materials]  
Korroziionnostoikie truboprovody iz nemetallicheskich mate-  
rialov. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 219 p. (Korroziia  
v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.20)  
(MIRA 16:8)

(Pipelines--Corrosion) (Nonmetallic materials--Corrosion)

ACCESSION NR AM4008907

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Dolgopol'skiy, I. M.; Labutin, A. L.; Lebedev, N. S.; Babayan, Sh. A.; .  
Mal'shina, L. P.

Ethynol lacquer (Lak etinol'), Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1963, 66 p., illus., biblio.  
Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed. Series note: Korroziya v  
khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby\* zashchity\*, vy\*p. 19.

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, ethynol lacquer, chemical resistant plastic, protective  
paint, acetylene hydrocarbon, acetylene trimer, tetrameric acetylene

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes the methods of obtaining and using  
ethynol lacquer as a film-forming substance in protective paints and grounds and  
also as the base when making chemical-resistant plastics. The book is intended for  
engineers and technicians specializing in the protection of equipment and metallic  
articles from corrosion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction - - 6

Ch. I. Methods of obtaining and the properties of acetylene hydrocarbons - - 7

Card 1/2

LABUTIN, A.I.

Improved apparatus for the application of films of uniform thickness. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:72 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni akademika S.V. Lebedeva.  
(Protective coatings)

17306-63	EMP(j)/EMP(q)/EMT(m)/BDS	AFTTC/ASD	Pc-4	RM/JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP3005539		3/0184/63/000/004/0028/0029		
AUTHORS: Labutin, A. L. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Mal'shina, L. P. (Engineer)				
TITLE: Corrosion of steels in mixtures of sulfuric acid and formaldehyde				
SOURCE: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1963, 28-29				
TOPIC TAGS: steel St. 3, sulfuric acid, formaldehyde, corrosion, inhibiting effect, steel 1 Kh18N9T				
ABSTRACT: Experiments on the corrosion resistance of carbon steel and chrome-nickel steel in mixtures of sulfuric acid and formaldehyde were conducted at the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institute. Polished plates 50x25x2 mm in size and made of steels St.3 and 1Kh18N9T were submerged in a 3% solution of sulfuric acid containing various amounts of neutral and copper-free formalin. The solution was heated to 20 and 100C. The results showed that an addition of 0.5% formaldehyde at 20C effectively inhibited the corrosion of carbon steel. Increasing the amount of formaldehyde diminished the inhibiting effect. At 100C the process of corrosion could not be prevented by further addition of formaldehyde. The same conclusions were reached for steel 1Kh18N9T, except that at 100C some inhibiting				
Card 1/2				

L 17306-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005539

3  
effect was noted when 2% of formaldehyde was added. At 5% of formaldehyde the rate of corrosion was 1700 times slower and constituted 0.002 g/m<sup>2</sup>/hr. This concentration of formaldehyde cannot always be maintained in the production of synthetic rubber. For this reason, it is recommended that the apparatus for this process be made of copper. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Institute of Synthetic Rubber); NII monomero-  
dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Syn-  
thetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

LABUTIN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZHKOV, Yu.P., inzh.

Metal corrosion in rosin medium at high temperatures. Khim. mashinostr.  
no.6:26 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)



LABUTIN, A.L.; MAKAROVA, Ye.I.; SEMENOV, A.A.

Use of butyl rubber in anticorrosion rubbers. Kauch.i rez.  
22 no.2:19-21 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni Lebedeva.  
(Butyl rubber)  
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

LABUTIN, A.L.; FEDOROVA, N.S.

Rubber coating by means of flame spraying with thiokol. Kauch.  
i rez. 22 no.9:27-30 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva.

L 25651-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/  
EWP(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/PE-4/Pt-10 RM/WW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5000710

S/0081/64/000/017/S071/S071

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 175434

AUTHOR: Labutin, A. L.; Fedorova, N. S.

TITLE: Protecting equipment against corrosion by means of coating based on self-vulcanizing thiokol sealers

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-1, in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta Sov. Min. SSSR po khimii, 1963, No. 1, 38-43

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion prevention, steel corrosion, anticorrosion coating thiokol sealer, self vulcanizing sealer, vulcanizate water resistance, rubber facing, undercoat, chloronairit primer

TRANSLATION: The Soviet Union produces several types of thiokol sealers, but for anticorrosion purposes, the following brands are of a particular interest: U-30 M, UT-31 and VTUR. These vulcanize at approximately 20C, or in reasonable amounts of time even at negative temperatures, and vulcanize satisfactorily in a thick layer. The vulcanizates of U-30 M sealer, obtained without heating, are highly resistant to water. Coatings made of sealer UT-31 cannot withstand con-

Card 1/2

L 25651-65

ACCESSION NR: AR50000710

stant contact with water, but are not harmed by periodic infrequent wetting. In their chemical properties, the vulcanizates from sealer U-30 M surpass those from sealer U-31, but both types are inferior to other anticorrosion materials. In order to improve the adhesion to metal and the creation of supplementary anticorrosion coatings on sandblasted steel specimens, a chloronairit primer is applied as an undercoat. Thiokol sealers may be used for the maintenance of the usual rubber coatings, as well as of anticorrosion facings. V. Malkevich

SUB CODE: HT

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

LABUTIN, A. L.

"Antikorrozionnye pokrytiya na osnove novykh sinteticheskikh kauchkov."

report submitted for 35th Intl Cong, Industrial Chemistry, Warsaw, 15-19  
Sep 64.

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchka im  
S. V. Lebedev, Leningrad.

LABUTIN, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLINKIN, V.N., inzh.

Instruments for welding thermoplastic sheets. Svar. proizv. no.8:  
41-42 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 40552-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWP(v)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5003055 S/0119/65/000/001/0018/0020

AUTHOR: Labutin, A. L. Fedorova, N. S.

TITLE: Protection and sealing of instruments by thiokol sealers

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1965, 18-20

TOPIC TAGS: sealer, thiokol sealer, instrument sealing / U-30 M sealer, UT-31 sealer

ABSTRACT: Thiokol sealers in the form of a paste or liquid turn into rubber at room temperature; hence, their value in sealing, coating, repairing, making small rubber parts, or providing elastic shims in various instruments. The characteristics of 7 brands of Soviet-make thiokol sealers are supplied; the adhesion of U-30 M sealer to metals, silicon materials, thermoplastic and thermosetting organic materials, and rubbers is indicated. Metal surface discoloration caused by thiokol is also indicated. Silver, copper and copper-

Card 1/2

1 40552-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003055

alloy parts should first be varnished (or lacquered) and then thiokol-treated.  
Other instructions for the application of thiokol sealers are given. Orig. art.  
has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *EQB*



LABUTIN, A.L.; FEDOROVA, N.S.

Protective coatings from thiocol pastes applied without heating.  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.5:8-10 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

68985-65 EPT(e)/EMP(s)/EMP(j)/EMP(k)/EMP(a)/EMP(m)/ETC(m)/EMP(b)/T/54A(d)/  
EMP(1)/EMP(v)/EMP(1) Pc-4/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RM/WV/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5017254

UR/0308/65/000/007/0033/0034  
620.197.1

AUTHORS: <sup>4455</sup> Laputin, A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Monakhova, K. (Senior <sup>57</sup> <sub>50</sub> <sub>B</sub> engineer of anticorrosion laboratory)

TITLE: Protection from marine corrosion by liquid neoprene <sup>10</sup>

SOURCE: Morskoy flot, no. 7, 1965, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion protection, synthetic rubber, neoprene, corrosion preventa-  
tive, corrosion resistance, chloroprene / ED 5 defectoscope, M017 1 whaling ship

ABSTRACT: A special liquid neoprene rubber, called Mairit, has been developed to  
protect metal equipment from marine corrosion. The black variety comes in three  
types, two of which require vulcanizing (1000" for 24 hr). The material is painted  
on the chloroprene base coat applied to the clean surface. All three types are  
equally corrosive resistant but the nonvulcanized type is a thermoplastic (soft-  
ening above 500), and does not possess the high elasticity and good resistance to  
abrasive wear of the vulcanized type. All types are resistant to gasoline, min-  
eral oil, lubricating grease, dilute acids, alkalis, etc. In addition to corrosion  
resistance they provide a hermetic seal, spark protection, sound absorption,

Card 1/2

LABUTIN, A.I.: SEMENOV, A.A.

Welding of brand PSG polyisobutylene plates. Kauch. i rez.  
24 no.6:33-34 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insititut sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka im. S.V. Letedeva.

VORONTSOV, M.A.; GRUDEN', G.K.; ZIL'BERMINTS, A.V.; LABUTIN, A.N.

New data on skeletal growths of sphalerite in sulfides of  
tin ore deposits. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 92 no.6:736-739  
'63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Severo-Vostochnyy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Magadan.

LABUTIN, A.V.; BELKIN, Ya.G.

"Theory of relay-contact systems" by M.A.Gavrilov, Reviewed by  
A.V.Labutin. Avtom. i telem. 14 no.1:118-119 Ja-F '53.  
(MLRA 10:3)

(Electric relays) (Automatic control)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk; LABUTIN, B.D., inzh.

New design of the device for coordinate measurement of drawing  
die profiles. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.101:98-103 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Measuring instruments)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.G.; MALIKOV, K.A.; LABUTIN, B.D.; RABINOVICH, A.B.

Experimental data on the useful life of main parts of a  
blast furnace charging arrangement. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
chern. met. 5 no.10:180-188 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

GRIGOR'YEV, G. G., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; LABUTIN, B. D., assistant

Comparative evaluation of disk and vibration screens for the  
line of coke feed to skips. Trudy Ural'. politekh. inst.  
no.119:4-10 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Materials handling)

(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies)



GRIGOR'YEV, G. G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; LABUTIN, B. D., assistant

Remarks on methods of determining certain additional loads  
on the metal structures of skip bridges. Trudy Ural', politekh.  
inst. no.119:11-15 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LABUTIN, B.D., inzh.

~~On the~~ of air leakage in the charging system of a blast  
furnace. Stal' 22 no.2:111-112 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.  
(Blast furnaces--Maintenance and repair)

LABUTIN, B.D.

Regularities of gas leakage through looseness in coupled  
parts of blast furnace charging arrangements. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.2:183-188 '64.  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N. "The solution of a system of linear equations" Sbornik nauch, tr. o'pyatigor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1940, p. 39-41.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'n/kh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N. "On average magnitudes", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Pyatigor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 52-55

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N. "On the average harmonic", Sbornik nauch. trudov (pya.igor.  
gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 56-59.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N. "On the question of equalization of curves", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Pyatigor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 60-61.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N. "On mathematical expectancy", Sbornik nauch, trudov (Pyatigor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 62-67.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)



LABUTIN, D.N.

The rank of a matrix. Uch.zap.Kab.ped.inst. no.8:29-32 '55.  
(MLRA 10:3)

(Matrices)

SOV/44-58-4-3013

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1958, Nr 4,  
p 84 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Labutin, D.N.

TITLE: On the Mean Velocity of the Variation of a Function (O  
sredney skorosti izmeneniya funktsiy)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1957,  
Nr 12, pp 65-71

ABSTRACT: If the function is continuous on the segment and this  
segment is divided into equal parts, then the mean velocity of  
the variation of the function on the whole segment is equal to  
the arithmetic average of the mean velocities of variation on  
the partial segments. A proof of this obvious statement and ex-  
amples are given.

REVIEWER'S NOTE: The requirement of continuity of the function is  
superfluous.

S.P. Pul'kin

Card 1/1

AFANAS'YEV, V.G., inzh.; LABUTIN, E.B., inzh.; SUKHACHEV, V.E., inzh.

Remote control system for a bridge crane. Mekh. i avtom. proizv.  
18 no.10:22-23 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000928410009-8"**



1ST AND 2ND LETTER																										3RD AND 4TH LETTER																										5TH AND 6TH LETTER																										7TH AND 8TH LETTER																										9TH AND 10TH LETTER																									
AUTHOR INDEX																										SUBJECT INDEX																										CLASSIFICATION																										DESCRIPTORS																										SYNONYMS																									
<p><i>R</i></p> <p>Labutin, G. V. and Kolytin, S. G. ALUMINUM FOR PRO- DUCTION OF ALUMINA. <i>Legkoe Metallo</i>, 5 (10) 41-47 (1960) Alumina, crushed to - 60 mesh and calcined at 550°, was treated with a 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH solution to dissolve the sulfate. The Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was recovered by digesting with NaOH solution at 95 to 100°. About 86% of the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was recovered, with an Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:SiO<sub>2</sub> ratio of 200.</p>																																																																																																																																	

18

ca

Desilicization and precipitation of aluminate solutions.  
G. V. Lelutun and S. G. Kolytyn. *Lepke Metal.* 5.  
No. 11, 7-13(1936).—Aluminate solns. obtained from  
alunite contg.  $Al_2O_3$  63.124,  $SiO_2$  0.50, 1.43 and 3%  
28.38 g. per l. were desilicized in autoclaves and simul-  
taneously evapd. to a concn. of 120-187 g.  $Al_2O_3$  per l.  
For pptn. of  $Al_2O_3$  the soln. was dild. to 100 g. per l.  
The  $Al_2O_3$  ppt. contained 0.2%  $SiO_2$ . H. W. Rathmann

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CH</p> <p>18</p> <p>Removing silice from aluminate solutions. G. V.</p> <p>Labutja, N. A. Ivanov and G. S. Mironov. Russ. St. MSU, Aug. 31, 1937. Aluminate solns. are treated in an autoclave with fluorosulfuric acid.</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									



18

CA

Production of crystals from sodium fluoride. G. V. Lashin, N. A. Ivanov and G. B. Morozov. *Tyazh. i Legk. Mash.-Isk. Inst. Issledovaniya i Proizv. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Elektrodni Prom.* 1940, No. 20, 103-2; *Khim. Referat. Zh.* 1940, No. 8, 90; *Prochnost' i Khim. Referat. Zh.* 1940, No. 8, 90; G. A. 34, 1447. NaAlF<sub>6</sub> is prep. by (I) treatment of a soln. of NaF and NaAlO<sub>2</sub> with CO<sub>2</sub> (12NaF + Na<sub>2</sub>OAlO<sub>2</sub> + 4CO<sub>2</sub> = 2NaAlF<sub>6</sub> + 4NaHCO<sub>3</sub>), (II) slowly adding NaAlO<sub>2</sub> soln. to a soln. of NaF and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (12NaF + Na<sub>2</sub>OAlO<sub>2</sub> + 8NaHCO<sub>3</sub> = 2NaAlF<sub>6</sub> + 8Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> + 4H<sub>2</sub>O). The yield of NaAlF<sub>6</sub> based on NaF is, according to I, 90%; according to II, W. R. Henn

1ST AND 2ND DIGITS

3RD AND 4TH DIGITS

5TH AND 6TH DIGITS

7TH AND 8TH DIGITS

9TH AND 10TH DIGITS

11TH AND 12TH DIGITS

13TH AND 14TH DIGITS

15TH AND 16TH DIGITS

17TH AND 18TH DIGITS

19TH AND 20TH DIGITS

21ST AND 22ND DIGITS

23RD AND 24TH DIGITS

25TH AND 26TH DIGITS

27TH AND 28TH DIGITS

29TH AND 30TH DIGITS

31ST AND 32ND DIGITS

33RD AND 34TH DIGITS

35TH AND 36TH DIGITS

37TH AND 38TH DIGITS

39TH AND 40TH DIGITS

41ST AND 42ND DIGITS

43RD AND 44TH DIGITS

45TH AND 46TH DIGITS

47TH AND 48TH DIGITS

49TH AND 50TH DIGITS

51ST AND 52ND DIGITS

53RD AND 54TH DIGITS

55TH AND 56TH DIGITS

57TH AND 58TH DIGITS

59TH AND 60TH DIGITS

61ST AND 62ND DIGITS

63RD AND 64TH DIGITS

65TH AND 66TH DIGITS

67TH AND 68TH DIGITS

69TH AND 70TH DIGITS

71ST AND 72ND DIGITS

73RD AND 74TH DIGITS

75TH AND 76TH DIGITS

77TH AND 78TH DIGITS

79TH AND 80TH DIGITS

81ST AND 82ND DIGITS

83RD AND 84TH DIGITS

85TH AND 86TH DIGITS

87TH AND 88TH DIGITS

89TH AND 90TH DIGITS

91ST AND 92ND DIGITS

93RD AND 94TH DIGITS

95TH AND 96TH DIGITS

97TH AND 98TH DIGITS

99TH AND 100TH DIGITS

101ST AND 102ND DIGITS

103RD AND 104TH DIGITS

105TH AND 106TH DIGITS

107TH AND 108TH DIGITS

109TH AND 110TH DIGITS

111ST AND 112ND DIGITS

113RD AND 114TH DIGITS

115TH AND 116TH DIGITS

117TH AND 118TH DIGITS

119TH AND 120TH DIGITS

121ST AND 122ND DIGITS

123RD AND 124TH DIGITS

125TH AND 126TH DIGITS

127TH AND 128TH DIGITS

129TH AND 130TH DIGITS

131ST AND 132ND DIGITS

133RD AND 134TH DIGITS

135TH AND 136TH DIGITS

137TH AND 138TH DIGITS

139TH AND 140TH DIGITS

141ST AND 142ND DIGITS

143RD AND 144TH DIGITS

145TH AND 146TH DIGITS

147TH AND 148TH DIGITS

149TH AND 150TH DIGITS

151ST AND 152ND DIGITS

153RD AND 154TH DIGITS

155TH AND 156TH DIGITS

157TH AND 158TH DIGITS

159TH AND 160TH DIGITS

161ST AND 162ND DIGITS

163RD AND 164TH DIGITS

165TH AND 166TH DIGITS

167TH AND 168TH DIGITS

169TH AND 170TH DIGITS

171ST AND 172ND DIGITS

173RD AND 174TH DIGITS

175TH AND 176TH DIGITS

177TH AND 178TH DIGITS

179TH AND 180TH DIGITS

181ST AND 182ND DIGITS

183RD AND 184TH DIGITS

185TH AND 186TH DIGITS

187TH AND 188TH DIGITS

189TH AND 190TH DIGITS

191ST AND 192ND DIGITS

193RD AND 194TH DIGITS

195TH AND 196TH DIGITS

197TH AND 198TH DIGITS

199TH AND 200TH DIGITS

201ST AND 202ND DIGITS

203RD AND 204TH DIGITS

205TH AND 206TH DIGITS

207TH AND 208TH DIGITS

209TH AND 210TH DIGITS

211ST AND 212ND DIGITS

213RD AND 214TH DIGITS

215TH AND 216TH DIGITS

217TH AND 218TH DIGITS

219TH AND 220TH DIGITS

221ST AND 222ND DIGITS

223RD AND 224TH DIGITS

225TH AND 226TH DIGITS

227TH AND 228TH DIGITS

229TH AND 230TH DIGITS

231ST AND 232ND DIGITS

233RD AND 234TH DIGITS

235TH AND 236TH DIGITS

237TH AND 238TH DIGITS

239TH AND 240TH DIGITS

241ST AND 242ND DIGITS

243RD AND 244TH DIGITS

245TH AND 246TH DIGITS

247TH AND 248TH DIGITS

249TH AND 250TH DIGITS

251ST AND 252ND DIGITS

253RD AND 254TH DIGITS

255TH AND 256TH DIGITS

257TH AND 258TH DIGITS

259TH AND 260TH DIGITS

261ST AND 262ND DIGITS

263RD AND 264TH DIGITS

265TH AND 266TH DIGITS

267TH AND 268TH DIGITS

269TH AND 270TH DIGITS

271ST AND 272ND DIGITS

273RD AND 274TH DIGITS

275TH AND 276TH DIGITS

277TH AND 278TH DIGITS

279TH AND 280TH DIGITS

281ST AND 282ND DIGITS

283RD AND 284TH DIGITS

285TH AND 286TH DIGITS

287TH AND 288TH DIGITS

289TH AND 290TH DIGITS

291ST AND 292ND DIGITS

293RD AND 294TH DIGITS

295TH AND 296TH DIGITS

297TH AND 298TH DIGITS

299TH AND 300TH DIGITS

301ST AND 302ND DIGITS

303RD AND 304TH DIGITS

305TH AND 306TH DIGITS

307TH AND 308TH DIGITS

309TH AND 310TH DIGITS

311ST AND 312ND DIGITS

313RD AND 314TH DIGITS

315TH AND 316TH DIGITS

317TH AND 318TH DIGITS

319TH AND 320TH DIGITS

321ST AND 322ND DIGITS

323RD AND 324TH DIGITS

325TH AND 326TH DIGITS

327TH AND 328TH DIGITS

329TH AND 330TH DIGITS

331ST AND 332ND DIGITS

333RD AND 334TH DIGITS

335TH AND 336TH DIGITS

337TH AND 338TH DIGITS

339TH AND 340TH DIGITS

341ST AND 342ND DIGITS

343RD AND 344TH DIGITS

345TH AND 346TH DIGITS

347TH AND 348TH DIGITS

349TH AND 350TH DIGITS

351ST AND 352ND DIGITS

353RD AND 354TH DIGITS

355TH AND 356TH DIGITS

357TH AND 358TH DIGITS

359TH AND 360TH DIGITS

361ST AND 362ND DIGITS

363RD AND 364TH DIGITS

365TH AND 366TH DIGITS

367TH AND 368TH DIGITS

369TH AND 370TH DIGITS

371ST AND 372ND DIGITS

373RD AND 374TH DIGITS

375TH AND 376TH DIGITS

377TH AND 378TH DIGITS

379TH AND 380TH DIGITS

381ST AND 382ND DIGITS

383RD AND 384TH DIGITS

385TH AND 386TH DIGITS

387TH AND 388TH DIGITS

389TH AND 390TH DIGITS

391ST AND 392ND DIGITS

393RD AND 394TH DIGITS

395TH AND 396TH DIGITS

397TH AND 398TH DIGITS

399TH AND 400TH DIGITS

401ST AND 402ND DIGITS

403RD AND 404TH DIGITS

405TH AND 406TH DIGITS

407TH AND 408TH DIGITS

409TH AND 410TH DIGITS

411ST AND 412ND DIGITS

413RD AND 414TH DIGITS

415TH AND 416TH DIGITS

417TH AND 418TH DIGITS

419TH AND 420TH DIGITS

421ST AND 422ND DIGITS

423RD AND 424TH DIGITS

425TH AND 426TH DIGITS

427TH AND 428TH DIGITS

429TH AND 430TH DIGITS

431ST AND 432ND DIGITS

433RD AND 434TH DIGITS

435TH AND 436TH DIGITS

437TH AND 438TH DIGITS

439TH AND 440TH DIGITS

441ST AND 442ND DIGITS

443RD AND 444TH DIGITS

445TH AND 446TH DIGITS

447TH AND 448TH DIGITS

449TH AND 450TH DIGITS

451ST AND 452ND DIGITS

453RD AND 454TH DIGITS

455TH AND 456TH DIGITS

457TH AND 458TH DIGITS

459TH AND 460TH DIGITS

461ST AND 462ND DIGITS

463RD AND 464TH DIGITS

465TH AND 466TH DIGITS

467TH AND 468TH DIGITS

469TH AND 470TH DIGITS

471ST AND 472ND DIGITS

473RD AND 474TH DIGITS

475TH AND 476TH DIGITS

477TH AND 478TH DIGITS

479TH AND 480TH DIGITS

481ST AND 482ND DIGITS

483RD AND 484TH DIGITS

485TH AND 486TH DIGITS

487TH AND 488TH DIGITS

489TH AND 490TH DIGITS

491ST AND 492ND DIGITS

493RD AND 494TH DIGITS

495TH AND 496TH DIGITS

497TH AND 498TH DIGITS

499TH AND 500TH DIGITS

501ST AND 502ND DIGITS

503RD AND 504TH DIGITS

505TH AND 506TH DIGITS

507TH AND 508TH DIGITS

509TH AND 510TH DIGITS

511ST AND 512ND DIGITS

513RD AND 514TH DIGITS

515TH AND 516TH DIGITS

517TH AND 518TH DIGITS

519TH AND 520TH DIGITS

521ST AND 522ND DIGITS

523RD AND 524TH DIGITS

525TH AND 526TH DIGITS

527TH AND 528TH DIGITS

529TH AND 530TH DIGITS

531ST AND 532ND DIGITS

533RD AND 534TH DIGITS

535TH AND 536TH DIGITS

537TH AND 538TH DIGITS

539TH AND 540TH DIGITS

541ST AND 542ND DIGITS

543RD AND 544TH DIGITS

545TH AND 546TH DIGITS

547TH AND 548TH DIGITS

549TH AND 550TH DIGITS

551ST AND 552ND DIGITS

553RD AND 554TH DIGITS

555TH AND 556TH DIGITS

557TH AND 558TH DIGITS

559TH AND 560TH DIGITS

561ST AND 562ND DIGITS

563RD AND 564TH DIGITS

565TH AND 566TH DIGITS

567TH AND 568TH DIGITS

569TH AND 570TH DIGITS

571ST AND 572ND DIGITS

573RD AND 574TH DIGITS

575TH AND 576TH DIGITS

577TH AND 578TH DIGITS

579TH AND 580TH DIGITS

581ST AND 582ND DIGITS

583RD AND 584TH DIGITS

585TH AND 586TH DIGITS

587TH AND 588TH DIGITS

589TH AND 590TH DIGITS

591ST AND 592ND DIGITS

593RD AND 594TH DIGITS

595TH AND 596TH DIGITS

597TH AND 598TH DIGITS

599TH AND 600TH DIGITS

601ST AND 602ND DIGITS

603RD AND 604TH DIGITS

605TH AND 606TH DIGITS

607TH AND 608TH DIGITS

609TH AND 610TH DIGITS

611ST AND 612ND DIGITS

613RD AND 614TH DIGITS

615TH AND 616TH DIGITS

617TH AND 618TH DIGITS

619TH AND 620TH DIGITS

621ST AND 622ND DIGITS

623RD AND 624TH DIGITS

625TH AND 626TH DIGITS

627TH AND 628TH DIGITS

629TH AND 630TH DIGITS

631ST AND 632ND DIGITS

633RD AND 634TH DIGITS

635TH AND 636TH DIGITS

637TH AND 638TH DIGITS

639TH AND 640TH DIGITS

641ST AND 642ND DIGITS

643RD AND 644TH DIGITS

645TH AND 646TH DIGITS

647TH AND 648TH DIGITS

649TH AND 650TH DIGITS

651ST AND 652ND DIGITS

653RD AND 654TH DIGITS

655TH AND 656TH DIGITS

657TH AND 658TH DIGITS

659TH AND 660TH DIGITS

661ST AND 662ND DIGITS

663RD AND 664TH DIGITS

665TH AND 666TH DIGITS

667TH AND 668TH DIGITS

669TH AND 670TH DIGITS

671ST AND 672ND DIGITS

673RD AND 674TH DIGITS

675TH AND 676TH DIGITS

677TH AND 678TH DIGITS

679TH AND 680TH DIGITS

681ST AND 682ND DIGITS

683RD AND 684TH DIGITS

685TH AND 686TH DIGITS

687TH AND 688TH DIGITS

689TH AND 690TH DIGITS

691ST AND 692ND DIGITS

693RD AND 694TH DIGITS

695TH AND 696TH DIGITS

697TH AND 698TH DIGITS

699TH AND 700TH DIGITS

701ST AND 702ND DIGITS

703RD AND 704TH DIGITS

705TH AND 706TH DIGITS

707TH AND 708TH DIGITS

709TH AND 710TH DIGITS

711ST AND 712ND DIGITS

713RD AND 714TH DIGITS

715TH AND 716TH DIGITS

717TH AND 718TH DIGITS

719TH AND 720TH DIGITS

721ST AND 722ND DIGITS

723RD AND 724TH DIGITS

725TH AND 726TH DIGITS

727TH AND 728TH DIGITS

729TH AND 730TH DIGITS

731ST AND 732ND DIGITS

733RD AND 734TH DIGITS

735TH AND 736TH DIGITS

737TH AND 738TH DIGITS

739TH AND 740TH DIGITS

741ST AND 742ND DIGITS

743RD AND 744TH DIGITS

745TH AND 746TH DIGITS

747TH AND 748TH DIGITS

749TH AND 750TH DIGITS

751ST AND 752ND DIGITS

753RD AND 754TH DIGITS

755TH AND 756TH DIGITS

757TH AND 758TH DIGITS

759TH AND 760TH DIGITS

761ST AND 762ND DIGITS

763RD AND 764TH DIGITS

765TH AND 766TH DIGITS

767TH AND 768TH DIGITS

769TH AND 770TH DIGITS

771ST AND 772ND DIGITS

773RD AND 774TH DIGITS

775TH AND 776TH DIGITS

777TH AND 778TH DIGITS

779TH AND 780TH DIGITS

781ST AND 782ND DIGITS

783RD AND 784TH DIGITS

785TH AND 786TH DIGITS

787TH AND 788TH DIGITS

789TH AND 790TH DIGITS

791ST AND 792ND DIGITS

793RD AND 794TH DIGITS

795TH AND 796TH DIGITS

797TH AND 798TH DIGITS

799TH AND 800TH DIGITS

801ST AND 802ND DIGITS

803RD AND 804TH DIGITS

805TH AND 806TH DIGITS

807TH AND 808TH DIGITS

809TH AND 810TH DIGITS

811ST AND 812ND DIGITS

813RD AND 814TH DIGITS

815TH AND 816TH DIGITS

817TH AND 818TH DIGITS

819TH AND 820TH DIGITS

821ST AND 822ND DIGITS

823RD AND 824TH DIGITS

825TH AND 826TH DIGITS

827TH AND 828TH DIGITS

829TH AND 830TH DIGITS

831ST AND 832ND DIGITS

833RD AND 834TH DIGITS

835TH AND 836TH DIGITS

837TH AND 838TH DIGITS

839TH AND 840TH DIGITS

841ST AND 842ND DIGITS

843RD AND 844TH DIGITS

845TH AND 846TH DIGITS

847TH AND 848TH DIGITS

849TH AND 850TH DIGITS

851ST AND 852ND DIGITS

853RD AND 854TH DIGITS

855TH AND 856TH DIGITS

857TH AND 858TH DIGITS

859TH AND 860TH DIGITS

861ST AND 862ND DIGITS

863RD AND 864TH DIGITS

865TH AND 866TH DIGITS

867TH AND 868TH DIGITS

869TH AND 870TH DIGITS

871ST AND 872ND DIGITS

873RD AND 874TH DIGITS

875TH AND 876TH DIGITS

877TH AND 878TH DIGITS

879TH AND 880TH DIGITS

881ST AND 882ND DIGITS

883RD AND 884TH DIGITS

885TH AND 886TH DIGITS

887TH AND 888TH DIGITS

889TH AND 890TH DIGITS

891ST AND 892ND DIGITS

893RD AND 894TH DIGITS

895TH AND 896TH DIGITS

897TH AND 898TH DIGITS

899TH AND 900TH DIGITS

901ST AND 902ND DIGITS

903RD AND 904TH DIGITS

905TH AND 906TH DIGITS

907TH AND 908TH DIGITS

909TH AND 910TH DIGITS

911ST AND 912ND DIGITS

913RD AND 914TH DIGITS

915TH AND 916TH DIGITS

917TH AND 918TH DIGITS

919TH AND 920TH DIGITS

921ST AND 922ND DIGITS

923RD AND 924TH DIGITS

925TH AND 926TH DIGITS

927TH AND 928TH DIGITS

929TH AND 930TH DIGITS

931ST AND 932ND DIGITS

933RD AND 934TH DIGITS

935TH AND 936TH DIGITS

937TH AND 938TH DIGITS

939TH AND 940TH DIGITS

941ST AND 942ND DIGITS

943RD AND 944TH DIGITS

945TH AND 946TH DIGITS

947TH AND 948TH DIGITS

949TH AND 950TH DIGITS

951ST AND 952ND DIGITS

953RD AND 954TH DIGITS

955TH AND 956TH DIGITS

957TH AND 958TH DIGITS

959TH AND 960TH DIGITS

961ST AND 962ND DIGITS

963RD AND 964TH DIGITS

965TH AND 966TH DIGITS

967TH AND 968TH DIGITS

969TH AND 970TH DIGITS

971ST AND 972ND DIGITS

973RD AND 974TH DIGITS

975TH AND 976TH DIGITS

977TH AND 978TH DIGITS

979TH AND 980TH DIGITS

981ST AND 982ND DIGITS

983RD AND 984TH DIGITS

985TH AND 986TH DIGITS

987TH AND 988TH DIGITS

989TH AND 990TH DIGITS

991ST AND 992ND DIGITS

993RD AND 994TH DIGITS

995TH AND 996TH DIGITS

997TH AND 998TH DIGITS

999TH AND 1000TH DIGITS

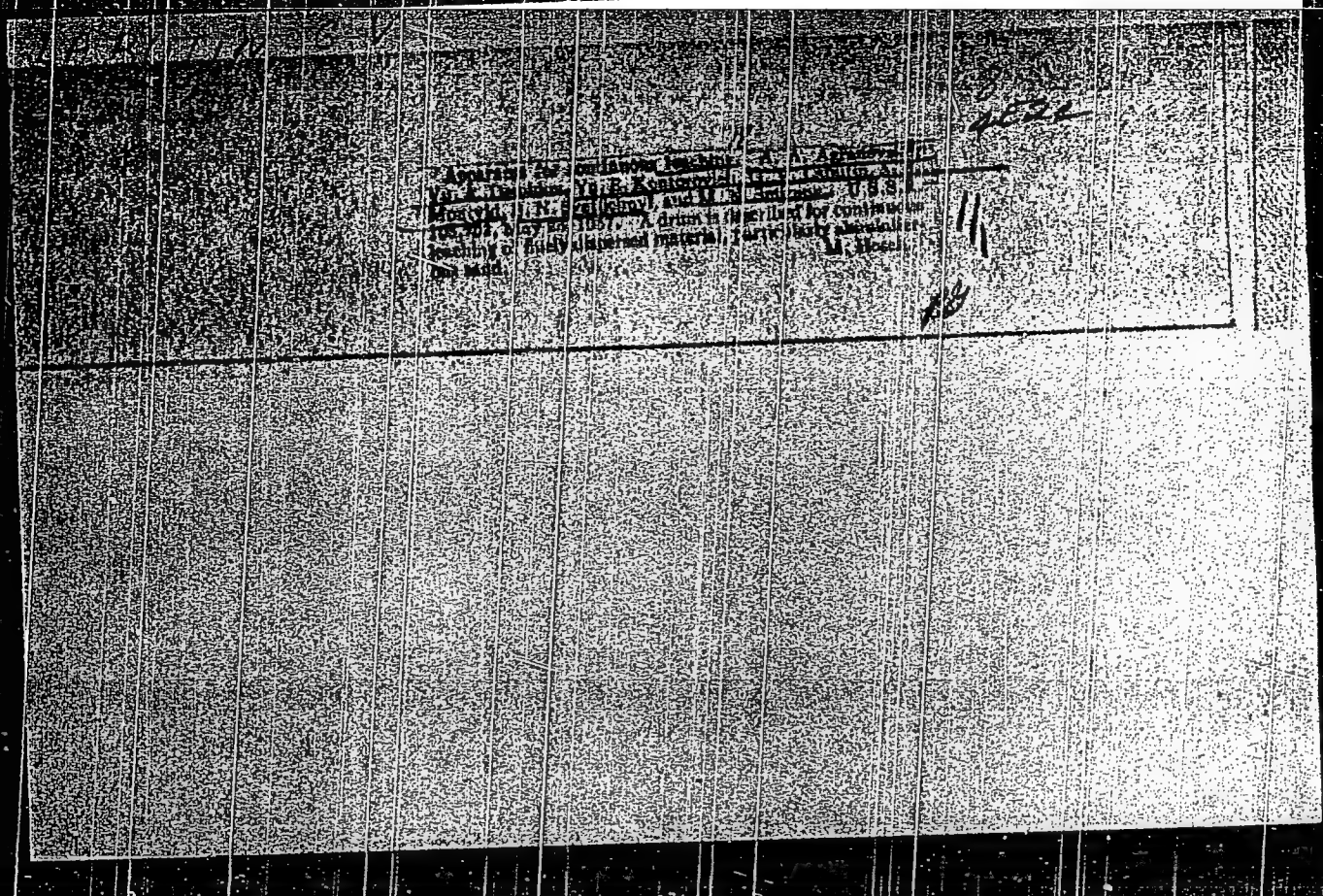


✓ Tailor for pulps  
APR 25 1957

C. Tabata U.S.S. 2-100,351

MT. Hope

MT



SOV/137-58-10-20696

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agranovskiy, A.A., Labutin, G.V.

TITLE: Complex Processing of Alunite Ore (Kompleksnaya pererabotka alunitovoy rudy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Legkiye metally. Nr 4. Leningrad, 1957, pp 51-55

ABSTRACT: The complex processing of the ore envisages utilization of all its useful components:  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_3$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ . The caustic, ammonia-caustic, and reduction methods of processing the ore are examined. The last yields the best technical and economic indices. The method is based on removing the  $\text{SO}_3$  in the Al sulfate by reducing roast with a gaseous or vaporizing liquid reductant. The roast gases contain up to 70%  $\text{SO}_2$ . The roasting is performed in fluidized-solids furnaces. Reduction in accordance with the countercurrent principle provides 95% decomposition of the  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ . The reduced ore is leached at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  by circulating caustic solution containing 120 g  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ /liter. The aluminate solution is freed of silicon at  $105^\circ$  and is centrifuged. As the solution is evaporated after

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-10-20696

### Complex Processing of Alunite Ore

separation of the Al hydroxide, Na and K sulfates are liberated. Sintering of a portion of the resultant sulfates with the return hydroxide and leaching of the Na aluminate derived compensate for the loss of caustic in the process. The reducing method, with a sintering arm, makes it possible to obtain  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ .

L.P.

1. Aluminum-potassium-sulfate--Processing
2. Minerals--Separation
3. Centrifuges
- Applications
4. Sulfates--Sintering

Card 2/2

137-58-6-11358

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 15 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Labutin, G.V., Ivanov, N.A., Melamed, R.I.

TITLE: Development of a Method of Granulating "Damp" Limestone-nepheline Mix (Razrabotka metoda granulyatsii "mokroy" izvestnyakovo-nefelinovoy shikhty)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. alyumin.-mfgn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 40, pp 132-137

ABSTRACT: With the object of producing granules, a "damp" limestone-nepheline mix (pulp) having a molecular ratio of  $\text{CaO/SiO}_2 = 2$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{O/Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 1$  was prepared. The chemical composition of the mix is presented. The "damp" nepheline mix proved capable of granulation. To do this the pulp (cake), pressed out on a filter, is granulated in a drum mixer with the return dust ( $\sim 15\%$ ). The filtrability of the pulp heated to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  is quite high, coming to  $1.1 \text{ t/m}^2 \text{ hr}$ . In granulometric composition, the resultant nepheline granules are suitable for sintering both in rotary furnaces and in furnaces employing the FluoSolids process. 1. Sinters--Development 2. Calcite--Applications

Card 1/1      Nephelinite--Applications      A.Sh.

137-58-6-11921

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 106 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Labutin, G.V., Melamed, R.I.

TITLE: New Findings on the Behavior of Potassium in the Production of Alumina (Novoye o povedeniі kaliya v glinozemnom proizvodstve)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 40, pp 144-150

ABSTRACT: The preliminary data of experimental studies performed to clarify the behavior of K and Na caustic in the hydrochemical treatment of alumina-containing ores and the conditions of formation of the corresponding aluminosilicates (A) are set forth. The experiments were run with kaolin and kaolinized specimens of alunite and bauxite. It is established that: 1) pure-potassium caustic solutions, i.e., solutions containing no reflux alumina, behave in a fashion analogous to Na caustic solutions when siliceous alumina-bearing rock is processed: 2) when the same rocks are treated under moderate conditions (95-98°C ~1-2 hours), potassium aluminate solutions form virtually no A in the precipitate, while Na solutions, under the

Card 1/2



137-58-6-11921

New Findings on the Behavior of Potassium in the Production of Alumina

same conditions, form it in quantities approximating the theoretical: 3) as treatment time increases, the difference in the degree of formation of K and Na A starts to vanish; this permits the conclusion that K A come down more slowly in the precipitate and thus explains the peculiarity of its behavior; 4) an increase in temperature speeds the precipitation of K A, but the kinetics of its precipitation remains slowed, since under these conditions Na A come down considerably more rapidly. This makes it possible to assume that by proper selection of leaching time (reduction of this time) it would be possible to attain low losses of K caustic: 5) the foregoing permits the conclusion it is possible to carry out potassium-caustic hydrochemical production of  $Al_2O_3$  from readily-decomposed siliceous forms of ore without significant losses of caustic. The K content in the working solutions under these conditions should constitute  $\geq 50\%$  of the total caustics (calculated on  $Na_2O$ ).

N.P.

1. Aluminum ores--Processing
2. Potassium---Chemical reactions

Card 2/2

VERESHCHAGIN, F.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; LABUTIN, G.V.; IVANOVA, L.B.

Dehydration of a polydisperse alunite ore in a fluidized bed. TSvet.  
met. 36 no.11:41-46 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SHIROKIY, V.F., otv.red.; ANOKHIN, P.K., red. (Moskva); DVOYNINA, A.P., red.; LABUTIN, I.I., red.; LINNIKOV, G.S., red.; ROBINSON, V.Ye., red.; SAKHAROVA, O.S., red.; PROLOV, Yu.P., red. (Moskva)

[Abstracts of reports of the Scientific Conference in Honor of the 110th Anniversary of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov's Birth, 1959]  
Teziy dokladov Nauchnoi konferentsii, posviashchennoi 110-i godovshchine so dnya rozhdeniia Ivana Petrovicha Pavlova. Riazan', 1959. 224 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya, posvyashchennaya 110-y godovshchine so dnya rozhdeniya Ivana Petrovicha Pavlova, 1959. 2. Kafedra fiziologii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova (for Shirokiy). 3. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova (for Dvoynina). 4. Kafedra fiziologii zhivotnykh Ryazanskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta imeni P.A.Kostycheva (for Labutin). 5. Dom-muzei akademika I.P.Pavlova, Ryzan' (for Linnikov). 6. Kafedra anatomii i fiziologii Ryazanskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Robinson). 7. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova (for Sakharova).  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

LABUTIN, L.

USSR/Electronics - Exhibitions  
Transmitters

Jul 52

"A Driver (Exciter) for a Short-Wave Transmitter,"  
L. Labutin (UA3TSR)

"Radio" No 7, pp 40-43

This driver is designed for amateur short-wave transmitters of the 1st and 2d classes. Its output power is sufficient to drive a 100-w transmitter and its frequency stability is considerably better than that required by the Min of Communications "Instructions."

226T8

LABUTIN, L.

235T54

---

USSR/Electronics - Narrow-Band Filters      Oct 52

"Quartz-Crystal Filters," L. Labutin (UA3TsR)

"Radio" No 10, pp 33-37

Describes the operating principles and characteristics of quartz crystals used to obtain small passbands, particularly as they are used in communications receivers.

235T54

1. LABUTIN, L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Radio - Apparatus and Supplies
7. Designing quartz filters. Radio no. 11. '52.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

Voltage Regulators

Quartz calibrators. Radio No. 4, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

USSR/ Electronics - Filters

Card 1/1 : Pub. 89 - 15/26

Authors : Labutin, L. (UAZTsR)

Title : Four-crystal quartz filters

Periodical : Radio 12, 26-31, Dec 1954

Abstract : Narrow-band four-crystal quartz filters, used in short-wave radios for the elimination of interferences from other radio stations, are discussed. The attenuation characteristics of a single-, double- and four-crystal filter are compared and the advantages of a four-crystal filter, with respect to its greater selectivity, is illustrated in a comparative graph of the attenuation characteristics of these filters. The following two methods of arrangements of a four-crystal filter in the circuit are illustrated: 1) A standard bridge system, and 2) a bridge-transformer-coupled system. Graphs; diagrams; drawings; table.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....



LABUTIN, L.

USSR/ Electronics - Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 14/24

Authors : Labutin, L.

Title : Range exciter with quartz frequency stabilization

Periodical : Radio 5, 32 - 33, May 1955

Abstract : Report is presented by a master of the radio-amateur sport on the design of a range exciter in which an annular balance modulator is used for frequency conversion. The exciter is capable of covering ranges of from 1750 to 1800 kc and is intended for operation on high-ohmic loads. The construction and advantages of the exciter are described. Diagrams; drawings.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

LABUTIN, L.; ALEKSANDROV, B.

Shortwave and ultrashortwave receiver. Radio no. 11:29-30 N'55.  
(Radio, Shortwave) (MLRA 9:1)

LABUTIN, L., master radiolyubitel'skogo sporta.

The tactics of shortwave competitions. Radio no.12:9-10 D '55.  
(Radio, Shortwave--Competitions) (MLRA 9:4)

LABUTIN, L.

Tactics in short-wave radio competitions Tr. from the Russian p. 15. RADIO. (Ministerstvo na poshtite, telegrafite, telefonite i radioto i Tsentralniiia suvet na dobrovlnata organizatsiia za subeistvie na otbranata) Sofiya. Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

*LABUTIN, L.*

AUTHOR: Labutin, L.

107-58-5-14/32

TITLE: SSB-Transmitting on One Side Band (SSB-rabota na odnoy bokovoy polose)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 5, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article a radio amateur (call sign "UA3CH") tells his experience in SSB-Transmitting, using one side band, since February 1958. In one of the following issues of this periodical, an SSB apparatus will be described.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Labutin, L. (UA3CR)

07-58-7-22/43

TITLE: An SSB Transmitter (SSB peredatchik)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 7, pp 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the transmitter of his radiostation UA3CR for single side-band working. To obtain the single side-band and suppress the carrier wave balanced remodulation is used. The side-band shaping device is built in the form of a separate attachment to the normal receiver for telegraph work and is switched in between the master generator and the power amplifier. It consists of an AF (microphone) amplifier, two balanced modulators, a crystal heterodyne and an IF amplifier with crystal filter (Figure 4). In the present instance, to obtain the upper side-band at the output of the transmitter, the lower side-band is isolated after the 1st balanced modulator and the difference frequency after the 2nd. The 1st balanced modulator feeds a two-stage IF amplifier. In the anode circuit of the 1st stage is included the band-pass filter system, consisting of two sets of 3 crystals and a twin-gang variable condenser to cover the 20- and 15-meter bands. The second stage acts as an additional RF amplifier and also converts the single-

Card 1/2

An SSB Transmitter

--107-58-7-22/43

phase voltage after the first filter into two-phase voltage needed by the 2nd balanced modulator. The normal transmitter to which the shaping assembly is connected consists of a master generator and power amplifier and works on 20.15 and 10 meter bands (Figure 2). It functions best when the anode circuit is tuned to the 2nd or 3rd harmonic. The anode circuits are interchangeable, a different one being used for each waveband. The output stage works as a Class C amplifier with an anode voltage of 1,000 v. When the shaping assembly is switched in and the transmitter functions as an SSB transmitter, the output stage is converted from Class C into a Class AB<sub>1</sub> by altering the negative bias from -70 to -45 v. The peak input power then comprises 180 watts. Details of coils, filters and chokes are given. The transmitter was linked to a double quadrant, antenna aligned to the North, and to a rod antenna. There are 3 circuit diagrams, 1 block diagram, 1 graph and 1 drawing.

1. Radio transmitters--Equipment

Card 2/2

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

SQ SB. Radio no.9:43 S '60.  
(Amateur radio stations)

(MIRA 13:10)



LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

SQ SSB. Radio no. 11:32 N '60.  
(Amateur radio stations)

(MIRA 14:1)

GULYAYEV, G.; GAUKHMAN, R., master radiosporta (Moskva); GONCHARSKIY, V.; master radiosporta (L'vov); BUNIMOVICH, S., master radiosporta, (Stalino); SELEVKO, Yu., master radiosporta; IVANOVA, Ye., master radiosporta (Chelyabinsk); LABUTIN, L., master radiosporta (Moskva); SHEYKO, V., master radiosporta; GRESHIN, B., master, radiosporta (Khar'kov); Shtrens, V., pervorazryadnik (Buguruslan); VOLOSAN, M., pervorazryadnik (Simferopol').

Is it really entertainment and not sport? Radio no.5:13-14 My '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Predsedatel' sportivnoy komissii Federatsii radiosporta SSSR (for Gulyayev).

(Amateur radio stations)

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

CQ SSB. Radio no.5:21-22 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Radio operators) (Amateur radio stations)

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

Pictorial report from Franz Joseph Land. Radio no.11:16-17  
N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Radio".  
(Franz Joseph Land--Radio operators)

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

What is SSB operation? Radio no.9:20-23 S '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

KURKOV, G.A.; LABUTIN, M.M.

Manufacture of panels in reinforced concrete molds in  
Sakhalin. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.7:326-327 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. tresta Sakhalinspetsneftestroy (for Kurkov).
2. Direktor Okhinskogo filiala Sakhalingiproroma (for Labutin).  
(Sakhalin--Precast concrete)

LABUTIN, N. A.

LABUTIN, N. A. I KUZNETSOV, D. V.

36205 Opyt vnedreniya uskoriteley na Obvinskom reyde. (Trest "Kamlesosplav"). Les.  
prom-st', 1949, No. 11, S. 18-19.

SO: Letopsi 'Zhrunal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

USSR/Farm Animals. Swine

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88107

Author : ~~Labutin N.I.~~, Ulasevich L.S.

Inst : Moscow Academy of Veterinary Medicine

Title : The Blood Picture in Swine as Depending on Breed and Feeding

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. akad. vet., 1958, 20, 214-216

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1



1 16729-66 EMP(1)/TCC GW  
ACC-NR- AR5016458

UR/0169/65/000/006/B062/B062  
551.509.6

33  
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6388

AUTHOR: Vernidub, I.I.; Kartsivadze, A.I.; Kiziriya, B.I.; Iabutin, R.A.

TITLE: A method for the introduction of reagents into clouds with the use of  
aviation 12,4455

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po aktivn. vozdeystviyam na grad. protsessy.  
Tbilisi, 1964, 182-192

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric cloud, cloud seeding, climate control, pyrotechnics

TRANSLATION: A method is proposed for the introduction of iceforming aerosol substances into overcooled clouds, by firing into them from an airplane using an automatic multibarrel mount firing special anti-hail cartridges. The cartridges pyrotechnic charge ignites at a proper point in the trajectory and causes a trace of active smoke to form. The firing device is a 24-barrel block, consisting of six 4-barrel units. The anti-hail cartridge is described, and a formula given for an effective pyrotechnic compound to be used in it. The above method of introducing reagents was used to affect the heavy cumulous clouds in the Alazanskaya valley, during the period 1958 to 1962. The tests gave positive results. Similar methods may be used for the introduc-

Card 1/2

AR5016458

tion of other reagents, e.g., solid carbon dioxide and reagents in pulverized form.  
In this case, the dispersion of the reagent is initiated by explosion. L. Krasnovskaya.

SUB CODE: 04 /

~~ENCL-00~~  
SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 not

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>Production of alumina from aluminates. S. V. Labutin. <sup>9</sup>  <i>Lepkii Metal.</i> 3, No. 9, 46-8(1934).—In the treatment of  aluminates with an excess of NaOH the high sulfate content  permits obtaining only dil. solns. of Na aluminate; alu-  mina in these solns. cannot be pptd. by the ordinary Bayer  agitation process. In order to eliminate the sulfate,  aluminates were treated with the theoretical amt. of NaOH  required to dissolve the sulfates, and then with an excess  of NaOH to dissolve the Al. The 1st soln. dissolved 91%</p> <p>of the <math>SO_4</math> and 3% of the Al; the 2nd dissolved 90% of  the Al and 7% of the <math>SO_4</math>. H. W. Rathmann</p>																									
<p>ASM-A Metallurgical Literature Classification</p>																									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
<p>Alumina. S. V. Labutin and G. V. Labutin. Russ. 42,085, Mar. 31, 1948. Alumina is extd. with a soln. of NaOH in an amt. corresponding to the conversion of the sulfate ions combined with Al into Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, or slightly less, the Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> formed is removed and the residue is treated with NaOH soln. to convert Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> into aluminate; from this the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is sepd. in the usual manner.</p>					
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
MATERIALS INDEX		PROCESS INDEX		PROPERTY INDEX	
<p>Aluminum</p>		<p>Alumina</p>		<p>Aluminate</p>	

111 AND 112 ORDERS  
 PRECISES AND PROPERTIES INDEX  
 111 AND 112 ORDERS

CA

1

Apparatus for feeding drum vacuum filters. S. V. Labutin, U.S.S.R. 68,547, May 31, 1947. By means of this app. a vacuum filter is fed from the top rather than from the bottom as is customary. M. Horsch

438.564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

*LABUTIN, S. V.*  
LABUTIN, S.V., gornyy inzh.

Comminution of lime in ore-treatment plants. TSvet.met. 28  
no.6:51 H-D '55. (Lime) (Flotation) (MIRA 10:11)

LABUTIN, V.

PA 22/49T100

USSR Radio Receiver -- Tuning  
Oscillations -- Amplitude

Oct 48

"Stabilization of Amplitude Oscillations,"  
V. Labutin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  p

"Radio" No 10

Common defect of homemade heterodynes used for tuning receivers is that amplitude of oscillations which they generate varies from band to band. This can be avoided by shunting coils with constant resistances. Includes one circuit diagram.

10

22/49T100

LABUTIN, V. K.

"Simple Amateur Radio Construction" (Prosteyshiye radiolyubitel'skiye konstruktsii),  
Popular Radio Library, 96 pp, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949.



LABUTIN, V. K.

USSR/Radio - Literature

Oct 51

" New Books ('Mass Radio Library' Series Published by Gorenargoizdat)"

"Radio" No 10, p 60

Includes the following books: "Ferroresonance Voltage Regulators" by S. Ya. Livshits, "Amateur Television Receivers" by I. M. Bardakh and L. V. Troytskiy, "The Wired Radio Center and the Subscriber Point" by V. K. Labutin, and "Introduction to UHF Techniques" by D. A. Konashinskiy and S. Ya. Turlygin. The 2d-named book gives descriptions of amateur television receivers with 5-, 7-, and 12-inch screens.

PA 208T62

LABUTIN, V.

6664. Korrektirovaniye elektrolitov nlestyashchego nikelirovaniya  
disul'fonaftalinovoy kislotoy po dannym analiza formalina. M, 1954.  
6s. 24 sm. (N-vo avtomb., Trakt. i s.-kh. mashinostroyeniya SSSR. Tsentr.  
Byuro tekhn. informatsii. Obmen opytom v mashinostroyenii. No. 35).  
1.555 ekz. Bespl.--Avt. ukazan v kontse teksta.--Bez tit. l. i obl.--  
55-386zh 669.248

SO: Knizhanya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

LABUTIN, Vadim Konstantinovich; KONASHINSKIY, D.A., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Radio engineer's book] Kniga radiomastera. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo  
1955. 215 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.234) (MIRA 9:3)  
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

LABUTIN, V. (Leningrad)

Controlled-voltage rectifiers. Radio no.12:41 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)  
(Radio--Rectifiers)

LABUTIN, Vadim Konstantinovich; TARASOV, F.I., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The class D amplifier] Usilitel' klassa D. Moskva, Gos.energ.  
izd-vo, 1956. 30 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.262)  
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube) (MLRA 10:2)

LABUTIN, V.

107-12-33/46

AUTHOR: Labutin, V.

TITLE: Design of an Iterative Band Filter  
(Raschet mnogozvennogo polosovogo fil'tra)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Nr12, pp. 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Methods and formulae for designing i-f multisection ladder filters, and examples of such filters are presented.

The filter is intended for i-f amplifier circuits where high adjacent-channel selectivity and small distortion within the pass band are essential. A number of high-Q similar circuits insure a very close to the square-shaped frequency characteristic.

An example of 5-section filter is considered in some detail. Graphs and formulae enable one to calculate the generalized attenuation, the transfer constant, the frequency characteristic, and other parameters of the filter.

There are two figs illustrating the curves and one showing the construction of the 5-section filter.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

~~LABUTIN, Vadia Konstantinovich~~; TARASOV, F.I., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P.,  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[New developments in high-quality amplification] Novoe v tekhnike  
vysokokachestvennogo usileniya. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1957.  
47 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.274) (MLA 10:10)  
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

9(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1617

Labutin, Vadim Konstantinovich

Prosteyshiye konstruksii na poluprovodnikovyykh triodakh (Simple Electronic Equipment Using Transistors) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 47 p.  
75,000 copies printed. (Series: Massovaya radiobiblioteka, vyp. 297)

Editorial Board: A.I. Berg, V.A. Burlyand, V.I. Vaneyev, Ye.N. Genishta,  
I.S. Dzhigit, A.M. Kanayeva, E.T. Krenkel', A.A. Kulikovskiy, A.D. Smirnov,  
F.I. Tarasov, P.O. Chechik, V.I. Shamshur; Ed.: F.I. Tarasov; Tech. Ed.:  
K.P. Voronin

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for radio amateurs.

COVERAGE: The author explains the basic operating principle of transistors and their special features and properties. He describes their application in receivers and amplifiers and illustrates the subject with a description of several apparatus using transistors. No personalities are mentioned.  
There are no references.

Card 1/2



Simple Electronic Equipment Using Transistors

80V/1617

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The New Rival of the Vacuum Tube	3
Amplifying Properties of Crystals	11
Economical Amplifiers for Crystal Receivers	24
Radio-phonograph Set	30
Miniature Receivers With Transistors	37
Simple Tests of Transistors	46
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK.7872.T73L3)	
Card 2/2	

LP/mas  
5-12-59

AUTHOR: Labutin, V.K. SOV/107-58-11-77/40

TITLE: An Ultralinear Amplifier (Ul'tralineynny usilitel')

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 11, pp 42-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the respective merits of the use of a pentode and a triode in the output stage circuit of a high-fidelity 1-f amplifier. He explains how ultralinear conditions preserve almost the same efficiency and output power as in a pentode circuit, while the internal resistance is nearly as great as that characteristic of a triode circuit. The characteristics of an ultralinear amplifier can be still further improved by taking over into the cathode circuit that part of the primary winding which is led into the screen grid circuit (Figure 4, upper circuit diagram). Typical characteristics of amplifier circuits reviewed in the article are shown in Table 1. The specific requirements of the output transformer of ultralinear amplifiers are discussed, and the optimum values of the distribution coefficient of Soviet output valves, together with their typical electrical conditions when they are used in ultralinear amplifiers, are given in

Card 1/2

An Ultralinear Amplifier

SOV/107-68-11-27/40

Table 2. Figure 7 shows an ultralinear amplifier circuit, and Figure 5 the circuit of the output ultralinear stage on 6P3S beam tetrodes. There are 5 sets of circuit diagrams, 2 graphs and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Labutin, V. K., Regular Member of the Society SOV/108-3-2-10/15

TITLE: On the Parameter  $\frac{h_{11}}{z_{11}}$  of the Triode Transistor and the Generalized Resistance- and Amplification Characteristics  
(O parametre  $\frac{h_{11}}{z_{11}}$  poluprovodnikovogo trioda i obobshchennykh kharakteristikakh soprotivleniy i usileniy)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 2, pp. 59-68 (USSR)  
Received: April 25, 1958

ABSTRACT: A new parameter, the "directivity parameter"  $m^2$  was introduced here. On the basis of the latter generalized characteristics and resistance- and amplification diagrams are put up. These demonstrate the amplifying properties of the triode transistor when small signals are used at low frequencies. The introduction of  $m^2$  is explained as follows: the presence of an internal static feed-back in the triode transistor leads to the fact that the transfer factors are different from zero in direct as well as in the

Card 1/4